



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

signating the whole as capitalism. Thus, the elements of the Jacksonian democracy are characterized as "expectant capitalists." Again, Northern capitalism at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War seems to mean an alliance of merchant, manufacturer, small farmer, and free laborer; but in 1868, it means the machine-owning class.

E. T. MILLER.

University of Texas.

The Industrial History of the Negro Race of the United States.

By GILES B. JACKSON and D. WEBSTER DAVIS. School edition. (Richmond, Va.: Negro Educational Association. 1911. Pp. 369.)

This modest volume lives fairly well up to its title. About one third of its pages are given to an interesting and informing account of the negro exhibit at the Jamestown exposition; there are chapters on the early history of the negro, on slavery, on religion and on education; negro literature, art and inventions are also treated. There are six short chapters on the negro as a soldier, and one on the achievements of the race in accumulating property in Virginia. One chapter is given to the reproduction of negro poems and melodies, and one gives a sketch of the Rev. John Jasper, of "The Sun Do Move" fame. The volume closes with Mr. Carnegie's address on "The Negro in America."

The authors are plainly prompted by a desire to render a service to their people, and there is nothing of the offensive in their recital of racial achievements. The limitations of the book are as patent as its purpose is honest, and he would be a captious and hard-hearted critic, indeed, who would subject it to the analysis which would be proper for a more pretentious undertaking. We may very well make allowance for the exuberance, both of spirit and of language, which declares John Jasper to have promulgated a doctrine "which baffled the wisdom of learned astronomers," (p. 293) and ranks Andrew Carnegie as "one of the greatest leaders of thought" (p. 318).

Books by negro authors long ago ceased to attract attention because of the single merit of novelty. They now constitute a fairly important branch of American literature. Far too many of them, however, have for their single purpose the airing of grievances and complaints. Like the white man's contribution to the

subject, they are too much given to the discussion of racial "problems." The volume before us has nothing of this, either in purpose or tone. It should prove healthfully stimulating to the youth for whom it is written.

ALFRED H. STONE.

Influences of Geographic Environment; on the Basis of Ratzel's System of Anthro-Geography. By ELLEN CHURCH-HILL SEMPLE. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1911. Pp. xvi, 683. \$4.00.)

Miss Semple began her work with the idea of making a paraphrase of Ratzel, but this proved impracticable owing to the many gaps in his system, the inclusion of certain unverified hypotheses, and his constant use of the now discarded "organic" theory of society. As a result, she was compelled to go back to the sources, and has produced a substantially new and independent work, despite its subtitle. In fact, it is the first and the only adequate treatment in English of human responses to environment, and on a par with the best in either German or French. The material is drawn from many sources—geography, anthropology, history and economics—and the result is a truly monumental work which no serious student of any of the social sciences can afford to ignore.

In point of arrangement it is topical or systematic rather than regional. The plan is:

To compare typical peoples of all races and all stages of cultural development, living under similar geographic conditions. If these peoples manifested similar or related social, economic, or historical development, it is reasonable to infer that such similarities are due to environment and not to race * * * *. The writer, moreover, has purposely avoided definitions, formulas, and the enunciation of hard and fast rules. * * * * For this reason the writer speaks of geographic factors and influences, shuns the word geographic determinant, and speaks with extreme caution of geographic control.

The work comprises seventeen chapters, of which the first seven are general in character. These chapters treat (1) the operation of geographical factors in history, (2) classes of geographical influences, (3) society and state in relation to the land, (4) movements of peoples in their geographic significance, (5) geographical location, (6) geographical area, (7) geographical boundaries. The next six chapters are devoted to the effects of certain types